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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BOWLAND.

ANNUAL
R E P O R T
OF

J.H. FAIRWEATHER. M.D. M.R.C.P. D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1943.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS

of the

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my 12th Annual Report drawn up under the headings requested by the Minister of Health. It is curtailed at the request of the Ministry. A full report, with a survey of the sanitary circumstances of the area, was made for the year 1942. The Ministry's suggestions that the present reports should be typewritten and confined to essential matters has been followed.

I have, gentlemen, the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J.H. FAIRWEATHER.

Colborne House,
CLITHEROE.

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health, Year 1943.

Chairman.....R. Hitchin, Esqr.
Chairman, Sanitary Committee.....J. Watson, J.P.
Vice-Chairman, Sanitary Committee.W. Proctor, Esqr.

COUNCILLORS.

Parish.

Councillor.

Bashall Eaves and Great Mitton.....	W. Dugdale.
Bolton-by-Bowland.....	M. N. Wright, J.P.
Bowland Forest, Higher Division.....	A. Garrard.
Bowland Forest, Lower Division.....	S. Walmsley.
West Bradford.....	R. Hitchin.
Easington.....	J. Eastwood.
Gisburn and Horton.....	L. Collinge.
Gisburn Forest.....	T. Robinson.
Grindleton.....	T. Holgate.
Newton.....	J. Watson, J.P.
Paythorne and Newsholme.....	H. Kayley.
Rimington and Middop.....	H. R. Hartley.
Sawley.....	W. Proctor.
Slaidburn.....	T. Walker.
Waddington.....	H. Tattersall.

Clerk and Financial Officer.....C.F. Clarke, F.C.C.S.
Medical Officer of Health.....J.H. Fairweather, D.P.H.
Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor....J. Hinchliffe, A.R.San.I.
M.I.M. and C.E.

Meat and Foods Inspector and
Second Sanitary Inspector.....E.J. Banner, A.R.San.I.,
A.M.I.S.E.

SECTION A. STATISTICS OF NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The area of the Rural District of Bowland is 83,272 acres.

The Registrar-General's estimate of resident population for the middle of the year 1943 is 5,060, a decrease of 146. Last year there was a decrease of 215 recorded and the year before one of 215. The decrease is, of course, in large measure due to call-up of men and women to the Forces and for other National Service.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1943 according to the rate books, was 1466.

The population during the last ten years is shown in the following table:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Population.</u>	<u>Year.</u>	<u>Population.</u>
1934	5,135	1939	4,993
1935	5,130	1940	4,971
1936	5,115	1941	5,421
1937	5,026	1942	5,206
1938	4,921	1943	5,060

Agriculture is the main occupation of the inhabitants. There are two cotton mills in the district, and one felt works.

Rateable value at 1st April 1943, was £36,491, a decrease of £227 on last year and an increase of £185 on 1941.

The sum represented by a penny rate is £148. 3. 9d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
LIVE BIRTHS - Legitimate	69.	41.	28.
Illegitimate	1.	1.	
Total -	<u>70.</u>	<u>42.</u>	<u>28.</u>

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population -13.83.

The marked preponderance of Male infants over Female infants is an unexplained but usual occurrence in time of War.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
STILL BIRTHS - Legitimate	5	4.	1.
Illegitimate	0	0	0

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births - 40.00.

<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
60.	35.	25.

DEATHS.

(After correction by the inward transfer of residents dying outside the district and the outward transfer of non-residents dying inside the district).

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 11.85.

Deaths from Puerperal causes (headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-Generals short list).

	<u>Deaths.</u>
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis.....	Nil.
No. 30 Other causes (puerperal)	Nil.

Rates per 1,000 (total live and still births):-

Puerperal Sepsis.....	Nil.
Other causes (puerperal).....	Nil.

Death rate of infants under one year of age -	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Legitimate	- 3	0
Illegitimate	- 0	0
	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>

All infants per 1,000 live births.....	42.85.
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births....	43.47.
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.

DEATHS from Measles (all ages).....Nil.
 Whooping Cough (all ages).....Nil.
 Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs of age).. 1.
 Cancer (all ages)..... 9.

BIRTH RATE.

The birth rate is 13.83 per 1,000 of the population. The birth rate for England and Wales was 16.5 so that we are 16.5 below the average; the present rate shows a decrease of 3.45 on last year.

The death rate is 11.85. There is, therefore, a natural increase (excess of births over deaths of population), of 1.98 per 1,000, as against a natural increase (excess of births over deaths) for England and Wales for 1943 of 4.40 per 1,000 population.

DEATH RATE.

The total number of deaths in the area of residents and those belonging to the district who have died elsewhere was 60. This is equal to a death rate of 11.85 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 12.25 the previous year, a decrease of 0.40. The annual death rate for England and Wales during 1943 was 12.14, the death rate, therefore, is lower than the average for England and Wales generally by 0.29 per 1,000.

ADJUSTED DEATH RATE.

Owing to changes in population distribution connected with the War, it is not now practicable to calculate the adjusted Death Rate.

Infantile Mortality.

Death of infants under one year of age:-

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate -	3	0	3
Illegitimate -	0	0	0

The infantile mortality (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) in this area is lower than for England and Wales generally, being 42.85 for Bowland, as against 49 for England & Wales.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1943.

<u>Diseases.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.....	-	-
2. Cerebro-spinal fever.....	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever.....	-	-
4. Whooping Cough.....	-	-
5. Diphtheria.....	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	-	1
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	1	-
8. Syphilitic diseases.....	-	-
9. Influenza.....	-	2
10. Measles.....	-	-
11. Ac. Polio-myel: & polio-enceph.....	-	-
12. Ac. inf. enceph.....	-	-
13. Cancer of b. cav: & oesoph (M) uterus (F).....	2	-
14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum.....	-	-
15. Cancer of breast.....	-	1
16. Cancer of all other sites.....	3	3
17. Diabetes.....	1	1
18. Intracran: vasc: lesions.....	4	7
19. Heart Disease.....	12	7
20. Other diseases of circ: system.....	-	-
21. Bronchitis.....	-	-
22. Pneumonia.....	-	-
23. Other respiratory diseases.....	1	-
24. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.....	-	-
25. Diarrhoea under 2 years.....	1	-
26. Appendicitis.....	-	-
27. Other digestive diseases.....	-	-
28. Nephritis.....	2	1
29. Puerperal and post-abortion: Sepsis.....	-	-
30. Other maternal causes.....	-	-

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
31. Premature Birth.....	2.	-
32. Congential Mal: Birth inj: infant dis: -	-	-
33. Suicide.....	-	-
34. Road traffic accidents.....	-	-
35. Other violent causes.....	-	-
36. All other causes.....	6	2
All causes -	<u>35.</u>	<u>25.</u>

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The year as a whole was a healthy one, there being no specially noteworthy causes of sickness during the year apart from Influenza in November.

No matter arising from or connected with the War appeared to affect the public health.

SECTION B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

i. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

As detailed in 1942 report.

ii. Nursing in the home.

As detailed in 1942 report.

iii. Laboratory Facilities.

As detailed in 1942 report.

iv. Legislation in force (Adoptive Acts).

As detailed in 1942 report.

v. Hospitals.

As detailed in 1942 report except that the Sick Bay opened at Holden Clough by the Ministry of Health in September 1940 was closed owing to there being very few evacuees remaining in the area.

vi. Ambulance Facilities.

The Council continued to make use of the ambulance of Messrs. Tomlinsons of Clitheroe on the rare occasions when this was necessary for civil non-infectious cases and found the arrangement satisfactory.

Most of the inhabitants of the area, however, make their own private arrangements.

The removal of sick evacuees to hospital or sick bay was done mostly by the Woman's Voluntary Service. Their services when requisitioned were very kindly given.

vii. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

As indicated in 1942 report.

The maternity and child welfare centre opened at St. Helen's School, Waddington, under auspices of the County Council in 1939, continues to function, and is well attended and appreciated. Transport is difficult owing to the scattered nature of the area, but help is given by the District Nurses with their cars, and by a few other people.

There is need for a similar centre at Gisburn.

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A I R R A I D P R E C A U T I O N S.

Details of the work done will be found in the reports of the Ewecross Area Joint Air Raid Precautions Committee, of which area this district is a constituent part.

Several first aid classes were conducted.

Further instruction and practice classes were held in most of the villages, the enthusiasm shown being commendable.

The Emergency Hospitals for Air Raid Casualties in this area for the year 1943 were:-

Skipton County Hospital.

Skinton Public Assistance Institution.

Blackburn Royal Infirmary.

Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn.

No one was injured, however, by enemy action in this area during the year.

Salvage.

Arrangements for collection were continued during the year.

Evacuees.

Most of these have returned home.

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SECTION C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

These are dealt with for the most part in the Annual Reports of the Sanitary Inspectors appended.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Total number of inspections made for Nuisances only...27.
Number of nuisances found after inspections.....18.
Number of nuisances in hand at end of 1942..... 2.

Number of nuisances abated.....20.
Number of nuisances outstanding at end of year...Nil.
Number of Informal Notices served.....11
Number of Informal Notices complied with.....11
Number of Statutory Notices served.....Nil.
Number of Statutory Notices complied with.....Nil.
Number of Summonses or other Legal Proceedings...Nil.

Water Supplies.

Much time has been spent considering the shortage of suitable supplies at Bashall Eaves, Gisburn Forest, and Paythorne, but no effective action was taken. Attempts to obtain suitable grants from the Ministry of Agriculture for a scheme for Paythorne were unsuccessful, great as the need is, but the matter cannot be allowed to rest there.

On March 22nd a full report was forwarded to the Ministry at their request, regarding the supply at Stopper Lane. I inspected the supplies to Tinklers Farm and Bungalow and found them very unsatisfactory as regards location and the samples unsatisfactory.

The Grindleton Water Supply was intermittent. In April the Regional Engineering Inspector visited the village and as a consequence consent was not given to replacing the 3" main with a 6" main, but he recommended the provision of two storage tanks, one of between 1 and 2,000 gallons for the higher part of the village and one of about 6 to 8,000 gallons for the lower part. He was of the opinion that the electricity charges would be reduced to about 6d per day by this method, and only a small portion of main would have to be laid. He emphasised the fact that the scheme would be a permanent improvement and would still be necessary if the main from the reservoir to the booster was replaced by a larger main. It was decided to act on his recommendation.

For further particulars re this and other water supplies see Mr. J. Hinchliffe's report.

Drainage, Sewerage, Sewage Disposal and Public Cleansing.

See report of Mr. J. Hinchliffe.

Schools.

Fourteen schools in the district have all been inspected during the year and found for the most part very clean.

No schools were closed for infectious diseases.

Smoke Abatement.

No action necessary.

Shops and Offices.

No infringement of the Shops Act 1936 was detected.

Rivers and Streams.

No complaints were received re our effluents.

Mortuary.

Nothing further has been done regarding the provision of the proposed Mortuary at Bolton-by-Bowland.

The matter calls for early attention.

SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

The following is the Annual Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector - Mr. J. Hinchliffe:-

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I respectfully beg to submit my report on work carried out in the Sanitary Department of the Council for the year ending December 31st., 1943.

Factories and Workshops.

During the year 28 inspections were carried out at these premises as follows:-

Factories 20.

Workshops 8.

No defects were found on any of these inspections.

Water Supplies.

The whole of the water supplies in the area are regularly inspected and samples taken for analysis where required. During the year plans and estimates were approved by the Ministry of Health for improvement to the Grindleton Water Supply. These works include laying of new mains and the construction of two storage tanks. The estimated cost of these works, for which a loan has been obtained, is £667.0.0d. Bashall Eaves is still badly supplied with water, but the owner of most of the farms in that parish - Lady Worsley-Taylor - is considering taking a supply from Waddington where there is an abundance of water running to waste. The following samples of water were taken during the year for analysis:-

<u>Water Supply.</u>	<u>Analysis.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
Stopper Lane, private supply.	Bacteriological.	Suspicious.
Harrop Fold Farm.	"	"
Harrop Fold Farm.	Chemical.	No evidence of gross pollution
Dugdale's Farm, Harrop.	Bacteriological.	Class 1.
Robinson's Farm, Harrop.	"	Class 1.
Bonny Blacks Farm, Gisburn.	"	Class 1.
Tinklers Farm, Slaidburn.	"	Doubtful.
Tinklers Bungalows.	"	Unsatisfactory.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

No extensions to sewers or sewage disposal works were carried out during the year. The works at Gisburn, Bolton-by-Bowland, Grindleton and Waddington continue to work satisfactorily.

Rivers and Streams.

The rivers and streams in the Council's area are usually very clean and free from any serious pollution.

Scavenging.

This work is carried out by the Council's workmen in the villages of Waddington, West Bradford, Grindleton, Sawley, Holden, Bolton-by-Bowland, Gisburn, Rimington, Slaidburn and Newton. During the year the areas to be scavenged in each village were submitted to the Council and approved.

Shops Acts, 1936.

No infringements of this Act have come to my notice during the year.

New Buildings.

Seven plans were received during the year but none of these were for human habitation, being mostly for O.H. Electricity Lines for Clitheroe Corporation.

Bakehouses.

The three Bakehouses in the Area are always found in a clean and satisfactory condition.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I wish to thank you and the members of the Sanitary Committee, also the Medical Officer of Health for your valued help and support in dealing with the matters which have come before the Council during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAS. HINCHLIFFE. M.I.M.C.E.
A.R. San. I.

The following is the Annual Report of the Second Sanitary Inspector - Mr. E.J. Banner:-

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my report for the Year 1943.

Summary of Inspections.

Housing.	273.
Inspections for Nuisances.	27.
Inspections of Cowsheds and Dairies.	617.
Inspections of Slaughterhouses.	63.
Inspections of Butchers Shops.	236.
Inspections of Food Production Premises.	72.
Visits to farms for casual slaughtering.	112.
Inspections of Offensive Trade Premises.	47.
Visits re Infections & Notifiable Diseases.	16.
Inspections of Wood Huts & Caravans.	75.
Inspections of works in progress.	52.
Other miscellaneous visits.	47.
	<u>1,637.</u>

Notices.

Statutory Notices served.	1.
Statutory Notices complied with.	1.
Informal Notices served.	14.
Informal Notices complied with.	13.

Notifiable Diseases and Disinfections.

- 16 visits were made in connection with infectious diseases and 10 rooms and 1 School were disinfected.
- 13 separate lots of bedding was disinfected and 2 lots of bedding was destroyed.
- 3 rooms were found to be in a dirty condition and were cleansed by the occupiers.
- 2 cottages at Waddington were found to be very heavily infested with fleas. Disinfestation was carried out by the owner who employed a special firm of contractors for the work.

Offensive Trades.

There are two offensive trades carried on in the district - Gut Scraping and Fat Boiling. 47 inspections were carried out of the premises which were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Wood Huts and Caravans.

A Sub-Committee appointed inspected most of these buildings in the area and a report was drafted on the undesirability of a number of the structures for consideration and action to be taken by the Council. There is a total of 52 wood huts and 11 caravans.

These buildings are only used at weekends or for a short time in the summer.

75 inspections were carried out, and in all cases it was found that the structures were maintained in a clean condition.

There are no scheduled camping sites in the area.

Proceedings were taken against the owner occupier of a Wood Hut erected near Bomber Farm, Gisburn, for contravention of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. A fine of a £1 was imposed together with 2 guineas cost.

Housing, Drainage, Closet Accommodation.

272 inspections were made at dwelling houses, and structural repairs were carried out at 37 houses.

Drainage was reconstructed at 3 houses and repaired at 5 houses. Choked drains were released at 6 houses.

2 new septic tanks were constructed, and repairs carried out to 1 small sewage installation.

5 pail closets were abolished, and 2 insanitary privies, and 6 new water closets provided.

1 of the four wood bungalows near Tinklers Farm, Slaidburn, was again occupied in October by a family consisting of 2 adults and 7 children. The structural conditions were unsatisfactory in a number of respects and the premises were in a very dirty condition. Alternative accommodation was found for the family, and the issuing of a demolition order on the bungalows is under consideration.

A family occupying a cottage under unsuitable conditions at Whitewell moved into another area, and an undertaking was received from the owner that the cottage would not be re-let until such repairs as approved by the Council had been carried out.

A small wood hut consisting of one room situated in a garden at Ellis's Tea Cafe, Gisburn, was occupied by two families consisting of 2 adults and 3 children. The room was maintained in a very clean condition, but in order to abate the overcrowding it was arranged for another hut in the garden to be used for sleeping quarters.

5 cases of overcrowding in various parishes were investigated, and these abated themselves during the year.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Supply.

617 inspections have been carried out of cowsheds and dairies which have resulted in a number of improvements and repairs being made, and have also had an appreciable effect on the quality of milk now being produced in the district. Whilst it cannot be said that the premises at every farm are ideal, there has been a marked improvement in cleanliness and methods of production.

Owing to the restricted use of steam for sterilising, a modification was made by the Ministry of Health to article 21 of the Milk and Dairies Order 1926 so as to modify the prohibition relating to the use of oxidising agents in the cleansing of milk vessels by permitting the use of an approved standard solution of sodium hypochlorite. This modification was advertised in the local press.

10 cowsheds and 8 dairies were constructed, and 4 new cowsheds and 5 dairies built.

Practically all milk produced in the area goes to collecting depots in nearby towns, and one complaint was received from Bury Corporation regarding 8 samples of ordinary milk taken in Bury which did not satisfy the Methylene Blue test. 8 further samples were taken at the place of production and these satisfied the prescribed tests.

58 samples of ordinary milk were taken and examined for dirt. In most cases the milk was in a clean condition, but where it was ascertained that clean milk was not being produced the necessary investigations were carried out at the farms.

There are 376 farms in the district and milk is produced for wholesale distribution at 322.

11 applications were received from farmers for registration as wholesale distributors.

32 retail traders are registered.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 to 1942.

During the year 2 licences were granted by the County Council for the production of "Accredited" milk and 3 licences for the production of "Tuberculin Tested" milk.

The total number of Designated Milk licences issued to farmers in the area is 67, viz., "Accredited" 64 and "Tuberculin Tested" 3. The farms are situated in the undermentioned parishes:-

Waddington.....13.	Gisburn..... 5.
West Bradford.10.	Sawley..... 8.
Grindleton.... 3.	Bolton-by-Bowland. 1.
Bashall Eaves.10.	Paythorne..... 2.
Rimington..... 9.	Newton..... 2.
Newsholme..... 1.	Horton..... 2.
Bowland Forest L.D. 1.	

All the above licences are for the wholesale production of milk, and 2 additional licences are also in force for bottling at the place of production.

There are no Pasteurising plants in the district.

Co-operation was again given to the County Council in obtaining samples of Designated milk. 109 samples were taken of which 96 satisfied the prescribed tests.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Slaughterhouses and Meat.

Slaughtering was only permitted by the Ministry of Food at one slaughterhouse, the remaining 7 being closed.

Meat is sent into the district from Clitheroe and Skipton.

There are no meat stalls, but butchers take meat round in covered vans.

All animals slaughtered in the one slaughterhouse in operation have been inspected, and as far as possible all other meat entering the district has also been inspected.

63 slaughterhouse visits have been made, 236 visits to Butcher's shops, and 112 visits to farms for the casual slaughtering of pigs. The number of carcasses including offals examined were:-

Beef - 321 quarters. Pigs - 774. Sheep - 582.

Total weight of meat destroyed as unfit for human consumption:-
19 cwt. 1 gr.

At the request of shopkeepers 14 visits were made for the inspection of food when it was found that 28 lbs of Tinned Meat, 104 lbs of Bacon, and 50 lbs Prunes were unfit and destroyed.

Food Production Premises.

72 inspections were made of food production premises, which were maintained in a clean condition. In one instance it was necessary to request the owners to carry out repairs to floors.

There are 5 premises registered for the production of Ice Cream, and 12 premises registered for preserved food.

Destruction of Rats.

A survey was carried out under directions from the Ministry of Food of land and buildings as defined in the Infestation Order 1943, and it was found that 1 infestation existed at the C.W.S. Piggeries, Withgill, and 5 infestations at the Council's refuse tips. All these infestations were dealt with and the Council now employ a rat catcher whenever necessary.

Most of the rat infestation in this area is confined to agriculture land which is dealt with by the War Agricultural Committee.

A course of instruction given by the Ministry of Food at Bradford was attended, and found to be very helpful and instructive.

During the year help was given to the Billeting Officer in dealing with evacuees, and a considerable amount of time was also expended in the organisation of the Fire Guard in the area, and the distribution of respirators.

In order to conserve petrol supplies travelling round the area had to be curtailed to a minimum, but from the various details given it will be noted that owners and other persons concerned have not been allowed to assume that the various Acts and Orders relative to public health have been in abeyance during the War.

Yours obediently,

E.J. BANNER. A.R.San.I.
A.M.I.S.E.

SECTION D. HOUSING.

See report of Mr. E.J. Banner.

SECTION E. INSPECTION & SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

See report of Mr. E.J. Banner.

Raw and dried milk were available at reduced cost for infants, expectant and nursing mothers.

Orange juice and cod liver oil was distributed to expectant mothers and infants through the District Nurses.

The Methylene Blue Test of milk supplied to Waddington, Great Mitton, Newton, Grindleton and Bowland Forest Schools all gave satisfactory results.

SECTION F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases (excluding tuberculosis) reported during the year 1943:-

<u>Infectious Diseases.</u>	<u>No. of Patients.</u>	<u>Sex & age of Patients.</u>
Scarlet Fever.....	8.	M. 3, 5, 6, 11. F. 5, 5, 6, 32.
Diphtheria.....	1.	F. 7.
Measles.....	18.	See below.
Whooping Cough.....	8.	See below.
Cerebro Spinal-Meningitis	1.	M, 15.
Lobar Pneumonia.....	3.	M, 35. F. 6 and 80.

The age groups of the 18 cases of Measles and 8 cases of Whooping Cough are as follows:-

	<u>Measles.</u>	<u>Whooping Cough.</u>
Under 1 year.....	1.	1.
1 to 2 years.....	1.	0.
2 to 3 years.....	0.	1.
3 to 4 years.....	3.	1.
4 to 5 years.....	0.	1.
5 to 10 years.....	12.	4.
10 to 15 years.....	1.	0.
	<u>18.</u>	<u>8.</u>

There were more cases of Scarlet Fever than usual, eight in all. Four were sent to the Isolation Hospital. All recovered. Three of the other cases occurred in one house.

It is worthy of note that only one case of Diphtheria was notified. This doubtless is due to the fact that a high percentage of children have been immunised. The one case which occurred was a child from a neighbouring town in whom the complaint was found a day after admission to Waddow Hospital. Enquiry shows that the child had not been immunised.

The number of cases of measles notified in 1941 was 53, in 1942 was nil and in 1943 was 18.

The corresponding figures for Whooping Cough were 20, 3 & 8.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis.

The figures sent to the Ministry of Health in January 1944 re the position at December 31st, 1943, had to be based on a rough estimate of how many children there were in the area under 5 years (400 children) and between 5 and 15 years (800 children).

The figures given here are those sent to the Ministry and based on that estimate.

In June 1944 the Registrar-General sent an estimate for mid 1943

as age group 0 - 4 (inclusive) 373.
" " 5 - 14 " 688,

which, he explained, were approximate figures based on returns received with the special issue of Ration Books made in 1943 and he noted that he may not be able to repeat them for later years. The figure is for official use only and Diphtheria returns for December 1944 and subsequently will be based on these figures until others are available.

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS. RETURN FOR PERIOD ENDING
31ST. DECEMBER 1943.

	<u>Age under 5 yrs.</u>	<u>Age 5 yrs & over</u> <u>but under 15.</u>
Number of children who at 31st. Dec. 1943, had received a full course of immunisation.	48.	16.
Number of children who had been innoculated but had not completed full course of immunisation at 30th Sep/43.	Nil.	Nil.
Estimated population of children.	400.	800.
Estimated per cent of population of children who had received complete course of immunisation.	82½	92½

Analysis of notified cases of Diphtheria in children under 15 years,
period from 1st January 1943 to 31st December 1943.

- (a) Number of notifications (children under the age of 15) -.....1.
- (b) Number of children included in (a) who had received a complete course of immunisation.....0.
- (c) Number of children included in (a) who had been innoculated but had not completed the course.....0.

Regarding our campaign for immunisation against Diphtheria, it is of interest to note that in this country the number of notified cases of Diphtheria fell from about 50,000 in 1941 to 34,000 in 1943 and the number of deaths from 2,641 to 1,370. The 1943 figures were in both respects the lowest ever recorded. By the end of the year about half the child population of the country was immunised. In the two years 1942-43 about five out of six of the children notified as suffering from Diphtheria, and about 29 out of 30 of those who died from it were not immunised.

Regarding infectious diseases, the most notable incident in the year was the most extensive outbreak of influenza since 1918.

Fortunately, the cases were of a milder type than usual and, on the whole, of unusually short duration. There were 2 deaths recorded from the disease.

Waddington this year had yielded by far the highest number of notifiable infectious diseases, the number of cases in the areas being as follows:-

Waddington....	27.	Sawley.....	2.
Gisburn.....	5.	Grindleton...	3.
Bolton-by-B...	3.	Slaidburn....	1.
Tosside.....	1.	Rimington....	1.

The majority of the cases at Waddington were measles.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The number of cases in the area is known to be small and there is no evidence of marked increase.

No Publicity Campaign was thought necessary, other than that conducted in the Press and on the Screen by the Ministry.

TUBERCULOSIS. New cases and mortality during 1943.

Number of primary notifications received from medical practitioners on Form 'A'..... 5.

Unnotified cases (obtained from Death Returns)..... 0.
Total - 5.

The notification of Tuberculosis, therefore, was well carried out.

Localisation of Disease.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	1.	3.	4.
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	<u>1.</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>1.</u>
	<u>1.</u>	<u>4.</u>	<u>5.</u>

Occupations of Patients.

Pulmonary.....	Housewife	- 2.
	Scholar	- 1.
	Engineer	- 1.
Non-Pulmonary.....	Scholar	- 1.

Age and Sex of new cases.

1. Male Pulmonary.....Age 36.
2. Female Pulmonary.....Ages 12, 24 and 29.
3. Male Non-Pulmonary.....None.
4. Female Non-Pulmonary.....Age 12.

The female case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis aged 29 was a case from another district, who had had the affection before and was re-notified as she had had a long period of quiescence.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 and Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

No action has been necessary.

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

During the year 1 death of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred (female) and 1 non-pulmonary (male).

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Report omitted in War-time by request of Ministry of Health.

(See report of Mr. J. Hinchliffe).
